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Fourth Annual Report

OF THE

STATE

Board of Sheep Commissioners

OF MONTANA FOR 1900

CONTAINING ALSO

Governor's Quarantine Proclamation

New Bounty Law, 1901

Grazing Areas on Railroads for Sheep Trans-
ported Through the State, and

Directions for Preparation of Sheep Dips

1901

STATE PUBLISHING CO.

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Fourth Annual Report

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Board of Sheep Commissioners

OF

MONTANA

1900

T. C. POWER, - President.
CORNELIUS HEDGES, Secretary.

HELENA, MONTANA

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HELENA, MONT.



Important Notice to Sheep Men.

The report of the Department of Agriculture on "The Stock-Poisoning Plants of Montana," prepared by Prof. V. K. Chestnut and Dr. E. V. Wilcox of the Department has been issued.

The Department has consented to mail copies of this report to our individual sheep owners direct from Washington upon lists which will be furnished them by our Board. They will doubtless be in the hands of our sheep men within the next month and should be read and preserved with great care.

Helena, Mont., May 17, 1901

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

State Board Sheep Commissioners



To His Excellency, Governor Robert B. Smith:

In accordance with law we present herewith the annual report of this Board for the year ending November 30th, 1900.

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD.

During the past year there have been two changes in the personnel of the Commissioners, as follows:

On April 19, 1900, Mr. P. B. Moss of Billings was appointed Sheep Commissioner of Yellowstone County by your Excellency to succeed I. D. O'Donnell, resigned.

October 30th, 1900, Mr. L. H. Mills of Saco was appointed Sheep Commissioner for Valley County vice W. B. Shaw, absent from the State.

INSPECTORS APPOINTED.

Inspectors have been appointed by the Sheep Commissioners in the following counties:

BEAVERHEAD COUNTY—L. E. Thomas of Dillon, on Dec. 7th, 1899, vice T. J. Mulany.

DEER LODGE COUNTY—John A. Robinson, Deer Lodge, on August 25th, 1900, vice C. H. Williams, resigned.

GRANITE COUNTY—Alex Wight of Stone, was appointed Deputy Sheep Inspector for Granite County by President T. C. Power, there being no Sheep Commissioner for that County. This appointment was made so that the sheep being shipped through the state and grazing at Drummond might be confined to the prescribed limits, and was made pending this meeting.

PARK COUNTY—J. W. Van Doren, Livingston, on January 9th, 1900, vice Albert Nuttall, removed from the State.

TETON COUNTY—E. Rose, Cut Bank, on July 20th, 1900, vice Charles R. Scoffin, resigned.

VALLEY COUNTY—J. H. Jordan, Saco, on November 25th, 1900, vice James C. Gregory, resigned.

YELLOWSTONE COUNTY—A. C. Logan, Billings, on May 7, 1900, vice Henry Struck, resigned.

W. R. Bainbridge of Bean, was appointed Additional Inspector for Carbon County, March 12, 1900, in place of J. T. Graham, removed from the State.

Under the law creating the Board the terms of the members of this Board and of inspectors as well, will expire March 7, 1901.

POSTPONEMENT OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The submission of this report has been somewhat delayed because of the postponement of the annual meeting of the Board from December 3rd to 10th.

The president being absent from the state requested that the date of meeting, which is a matter of local control and not fixed by law, be put off for one week, and the several Commissioners were notified of such proposed change on November 19th, in ample time for objection by them if the changed date was not satisfactory. The law creating the Board merely requires that one meeting be held during each year.

EXPENDITURES.

The warrants drawn against the Sheep Inspector and Indemnity Fund during the year ending November 30th, 1900, amount to \$3,143.07, divided as follows:

Commissioners' expenses	\$ 584.74
Inspection and treatment	1,670.37
Stationery, postage, and incidentals	237.96
Secretary's salary	650.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,143.07

The item of secretary's salary appears to be \$50.00 in excess of the amount allowed by the Board, explained by the fact that last year but

\$550.00 was drawn on that account, due to the fact that our bill was not presented for the last month of last year until the first month of the present year.

The statement of the State Treasurer shows \$6,247.59 in the fund but with bills outstanding amounting to \$553.37, or actual balance on December 1st instant of \$5,694.22.

The blanks for statistics were sent out more generally than ever before and this item alone cost \$50.25 for postage on 1,174 blanks with an enclosed stamped envelope included with each. The printing of the blanks cost \$6.00 additional—a material saving over the same item for last year.

RULES FOR INSPECTORS.

Directly after our last annual meeting and while many of the Commissioners were still in the city, we were urged to formulate a set of rules for the guidance of inspectors and have them published in our forthcoming report. With much reluctance and conscious lack of information on the subject, we framed what to us seemed some appropriate regulations, with advice and suggestion from some members of the Board. These were then submitted to the Attorney General for criticism and after his approval they were published in our report, but they still need your approval and such amendment as experience with them will suggest.

Some criticisms of such a veteran inspector as C. W. Cook of Meagher County, which appeared in one of our Helena papers recently, deserve your attention.

EXCESSIVE ASSESSMENT.

The action of the State Board of Equalization last year in forcing the county assessors to raise the assessment on sheep to what seemed an unreasonable valuation, in the face of a standing decision of our Supreme Court, was brought to an issue by the County Clerk of Cascade County in refusing to correct his assessment lists. In the suit that followed the stock interests united in the employment of able counsel at considerable expense, but the results justified their resistance and contention. After full consideration of the able arguments of counsel, the court stood by the former decision and the claims of the Board of Equalization were set aside.

Unfortunately the decision did not come early enough in the year

for the county assessors of the state had held a meeting in Helena in January previous and a majority of them had agreed to return sheep at an assessment of \$3.00 per head for the present year—an exorbitant valuation as we believe, and which could only be obtained for the better portion of the flocks. This makes no allowance for the culls and the continuous losses occurring from various causes.

The assessment in Montana as was shown by comparative table last year was twice as high as the average in other states under similar laws and possessing in all respects equal or superior advantages of markets.

INVESTIGATION OF POISONOUS PLANTS.

The subject of getting some light and relief from the losses annually sustained by sheep eating poisonous plants was considered at the last annual meeting of the Board and the letter to the Secretary of Agriculture approved at that time was forwarded in due time. In response our state was visited by Prof. V. K. Chestnut and Dr. E. V. Wilcox, expert botanists, who were sent out by the Department in the month of May, transportation having been procured for them through the efforts of President Power, and they were also furnished with letters of introduction to our Commissioners and Inspectors with request to furnish any assistance in their power.

A letter just received from the Department shows that a large and valuable work was accomplished by these gentlemen. In about sixty plants examined six poisonous ones were found and a remedy found for half of these, permanganate of potash, which can be easily carried and administered by any herder.

The full report of these gentlemen has been made and in due time will be printed and distributed. The attention of our Senators and Representative should be called to the matter so that the needed information may be made accessible to our sheep owners before the flocks are sent to their summer ranges next season.

Actual losses amounting to \$25,000 came under the observation of these gentlemen in their investigations in this state, and they estimate that losses from plant poisoning probably reached \$75,000 to \$100,000.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

At the opening of the year conditions looked favorable for improved prices of wool and mutton and there were agents in the state seeking

to contract the wool crop for 1900 at 20 cents per pound at a time six months in advance of its shearing. But when shearing time came and the crops were brought to market there was a noticeable scarcity of buyers and backwardness in purchasing and the prices were far below what was reasonably anticipated. This was in strong contrast to the animated bidding at the wool exchanges at our principal marketing points one year ago, and it seemed evident that there was a combination against the growers to dictate prices and secure the wool crop on consignment. Many were compelled to sell at two-thirds the price that was anticipated, and most, unwilling to sell at prevailing prices were compelled to ship and accept what the consignees were willing to advance. Most of the consignments are still unsold and the expected returns are being consumed by interest on the advances and commission charges.

Notwithstanding the fact that the last wool crop of the United States was much less than two-thirds of the legitimate consumption, and the supply of foreign wool on the 1st of January last was almost entirely exhausted, purchases have been kept back and prices are kept down to rates altogether below what the situation warrants.

Manufacturers tell us that the consumption per capita of woollen goods is diminishing, notwithstanding the universal testimony of history that this consumption increases with advancing civilization. The wool product of this country is not as great as it was 10 years ago and our population has meantime increased fourteen millions. Another statement of the manufacturers is that more cotton is being used in connection with the manufacture of woollen goods. Is it the rise in cotton that has also caused the recent rise in woollen goods? The quotations of raw wool have apparently remained stationary for many months.

By unjust discrimination in classification of imported wools the nominal protective duty is reduced by at least 2 cents per pound, and if the 20 per cent proposed reduction on Argentine wool should be secured, as manufacturers have sought, the fancied benefits of our protective tariff are gone. The situation is serious, if not alarming and requires more concentration and out-put of effort than ever before called for.

ARGENTINE TREATY.

The information that has reached us that a treaty of reciprocity had been negotiated with the Argentine Republic whereby a reduction of 20 per cent of the duty imposed by general law was to be conceded in con-

sideration of some reductions upon some manufactured goods exported to this country, naturally aroused considerable apprehension as affecting our interest vitally. The Argentine Republic produces nearly 100,000,000 pounds of wool per annum more than the entire United States, and has more than twice the number of sheep. With a population of only four million and virtually no manufactures, the entire wool product is for export. A reduction of the duty by one-fifth would be a heavy blow to our sheep industry and any benefit in return would inure entirely to those who receive the chief benefits under the present law. Such unfair discrimination moved us to protest and a letter was prepared and sent to our Senators and Representative and filed with the committee having the treaty under charge. The treaty was not reported upon favorably within the time specified in the treaty and hence failed of approval.

INSPECTION BY THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

In November of this year our state received a visit from Dr. George H. M. Rowe of Ogden, who came to confer with our State Veterinarian, Dr. Knowles, upon the appointment and location of two inspectors by the General Government, under a law that went into effect July 3, 1899. Since then inspectors have been appointed in all the western states except Montana, the largest sheep-raising state of all. The explanation of this is rather to our credit, for these inspectors only inspect sheep shipped out of the state, and the reputation of Montana for clean sheep surpasses that of any other state, owing to better laws, and yet more to their enforcement. As we have had no cases of scab except from sheep and bucks shipped into the state, these inspectors could serve us better outside than within the state.

We however welcome the appointments and as these government inspectors are under one general head, those in different states will correspond and cooperate with one another as well as with our own officials. The two points proposed for the location of the two inspectors within this state were Havre and Billings.

A resolution of approval by our Board of Commissioners would seem appropriate.

NATIONAL CENSUS OF LIVE STOCK.

In connection with the national census taken during the past year, an effort was made to extend it to embrace all kinds of live stock. In response to requests for information in their line, we furnished all the information in our possession, but of course we had not

and could not give the latest returns for those only come to us at the close of the year. With the reports due at this meeting of the Board we shall be able to give more correct figures than have before been obtainable.

NUMBER OF SHEEP IN MONTANA.

From the November bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers of Boston, the latest published estimate, Montana is credited with 3,717,160 sheep, about 70,000 less than New Mexico, which according to this authority heads the list in numbers. Montana is credited with a gain of near 100,000 less the past year than the year before, which we think is erroneous and we fully believe we excel all in numbers, as we do by far in the wool product.

New Mexico with 3,786,688 sheep is credited with 16,093,424 pounds of unwashed wool, Montana with 3,717,160 is credited with over 26,000,000 pounds of unwashed wool. The rate of shrinkage on our wool is 9 per cent greater.

This computation is of course made wholly on a percentage basis in the increase of sheep, whereas the past lambing season in this state was one of the most favorable ones ever experienced and the consequent increase in the number of sheep is larger than usual.

Through the courtesy of the State Board of Equalization we were given the returns to their Board of the number assessed, including all kinds, amounting to 3,552,081, and valued at \$9,818,851, or an average assessment of \$2.76 per head.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An item of interest to this Board and a project that should receive our encouragement is the proposed erection of a woolen mill at Big Timber, the contracts for which have already been let and ground broken. Another year will probably see the plant in successful operation.

Some of the sheep men of Miles City and Custer County during the past year erected a wool warehouse at Miles City by private subscription, where the wool of that section could be housed until sold. Unfortunately however the ware-house burned on June 30th last at the height of the wool season and 900,000 lbs. of wool were destroyed. Most of this however was insured, except that received during the day.

At Dillon there is also a wool warehouse owned by private capital, but at all other railroad points the wool ware-houses are owned by

the railroad companies and their capacity is usually so limited that an owner must either sell or consign his wool soon after arrival in order to get it out of the way.

At Great Falls last summer there was such an amount of wool at one time that it had to be loaded in cars on side-tracks for miles and at one time the insurance companies there actually refused to take any more wool insurance. Some estimates place the amount of wool marketed there at seven to eight million pounds, while at Billings as high as 12 million pounds were estimated to have been delivered, but this includes a large amount of northern Wyoming wool.

Shearing by machine is on the increase and some few individuals and companies have supplied themselves with plants of their own. One advantage of this is that it is a check upon sheep-shearers who sometimes strike for more pay after making contracts. It is claimed for machine work that it shears cleaner and without cutting the sheep as much. Of course to those who have plants of their own another great advantage is that they can choose their own time for the work.

During the past year we have received the First Annual Report of the Board of Sheep Commissioners for the State of Wyoming. Their system differs from ours in that the Board consists of but three members, and their rules of inspection and fees differ also. But it is a satisfaction to know that other states are alive to this great interest and a comparison of views and experiences will be of great advantage to all.

The woolgrowers of Custer County and the eastern portion of the state have organized a local association and issued a neat pamphlet.

In Choteau County also there is a similar association holding annual meetings in the spring at the time of the stockgrowers' meetings. So far as we know these are the only local associations, but they could be multiplied to great advantage and be of incalculable service as auxiliaries to the state organization which can only be gotten together at long intervals and at considerable expense.

United counsels and concentrated action is very much needed by sheep-raisers.

HEALTH CONDITIONS.

Reports from the several counties show in detail the health conditions, which are almost universally good and our state stands foremost in this respect, thanks to good laws strictly enforced and the active cooperation of our State Veterinarian, Dr. M. E. Knowles.

The scab that was supposed to be eradicated in Choteau County last year reappeared this season and received more thorough and effectual treatment.

In January last scab appeared in Valley County to an alarming extent and the local inspector not feeling equal to the emergency, Inspector John F. Patterson of Choteau County was sent to his assistance and started the work of dipping and quarantining the infected bands. Later Dr. S. W. McClure, Assistant State Veterinarian, was placed in charge upon recommendation of Dr. Knowles, to complete the work begun by Inspector Patterson and all infected and exposed sheep were dipped three times and his final report shows that the work was done to his satisfaction.

This being the first appearance of the disease in Valley County, it was difficult to make the local sheep men recognize the necessity of observing the prescribed quarantine boundaries and in one case resort to law was necessary to enforce the regulations. The arrested party on conviction of transgressing the inspector's regulations, was fined \$160.00 by the officiating magistrate.

Another case where resort to law was found necessary occurred in Choteau County in Inspector Patterson's jurisdiction. Law that cannot or will not be enforced is worse than useless. However disagreeable the remedy, the effect was salutary and the officers deserve special commendation.

The introduction of scab in Valley County was directly traceable to rams imported from outside the State. Breeders of rams frequently protest against the severity of our quarantine laws against all sheep brought in from other states, but our costly experience has proved to us the wisdom and necessity thereof.

During the past season the sheep men of Montana were favored with a mild spring and sufficient rain to give grass an early start. This resulted in a better lambing season than usual. But as the season progressed the early promise for a large growth of grass was sadly disappointed. The feed on the ranges is closely cropped and the supply of hay and other feed is not equal to a long, hard winter. Fortunately so far through December it has been mild and favorable.

Without extending this report further we respectfully present it to your Excellency and shall request that some other matter and statistics not included be allowed to be included in the print.

Respectfully submitted,

CORNELIUS HEDGES,

Secretary.

TABLE NO 1.
Compiled From Reports of the Sheep Commissioners for 1900.

	No. of Sheep on Hand March 1, 1900.	No. Sheep Brought Into State From Other States Since March 1, 1900.	No. Lambs Docked Since March 1, 1900.	No. of Lambs and Sheep Slaughtered, Sold and Shipped Out of State Since March 1, 1900.	No. of Lbs. of Pelts Sold Since March 1, 1900.	Price Received for Pelts, per Lb.	No. of Lbs. of Wool Sheared Since Mch. 1, 1900.	Price Received for Wool per Lb.	No. of Lbs. of Wool Consigned.	Advance per Lb. Received for Wool Consigned.	No. Sheep Destroyed by Wild Animals.
Beaverhead.....	105,000	15,000	50,000	12,000	9,000	8½%	735,000	.....	(1) 655,000	11½%	2,000
Broadwater.....	39,000	2,100	21,000	6,250	4,500	9%	323,000	.....	Unsold 11	.....	200
Carbon.....	123,000	.....	56,000	10,000	11,000	9%	840,000	14½%	150,000	10%	700
Cascade.....	150,000	.....	57,000	46,380	12,000	8%	1,050,000	15½%	700,000	11½%	950
Choteau.....	532,803	13,000	187,400	84,482	25,000	10¾%	4,987,591	15½%	3,052,567	11½%	2,847
Custer.....	472,163	.....	210,142	103,401	28,115	10¾%	(2) 3,452,148	17	2,131,033	10 2/5	8,122
Dawson.....	168,728	4,891	77,614	45,111	8,272	10%	1,186,297	.....	Nearly All	12	1,165
Deer Lodge.....	72,625	.....	28,643	6,712	2,496	7½%	504,728	.....	250,000	11	685
Fergus.....	590,652	4,400	268,397	131,516	69,678	9%	4,422,890	14½%	2,011,102	11	8,811
Flathead.....	(3) 190	.....	11,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,800	12	140
Gallatin.....	16,720	200	700	200	750	12½%	119,000	13	Unsold	.....	100
Granite.....	5,000	.....	2,400	700	1,500	7½%	35,000	.....	All	11	168
Jefferson.....	5,875	.....	2,045	300	390	11	32,409	.....	Two-thirds	11½%	570
Lewis and Clarke.....	75,000	.....	25,640	13,580	5,390	9	476,835	13½%	Most All	12	780
Madison.....	63,700	.....	30,100	11,772	2,550	10	525,125	18	One-half	11½%	1,800
Meagher.....	283,545	*300	134,500	35,000	33,000	10	1,820,000	14½%	.....	.....	.....
Missoula.....	3,390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Park.....	73,910	3,300	34,220	16,565	5,575	9½%	480,315	14½%	400,000	12½%	150
Ravalli.....	31,855	6,000	14,005	2,500	200	.....	250,500	13½%	300,000	11	25
Silver Bow.....	1,200	1,088	650	.....	54,987	7	9,000	.....	One-third	9	2,850
Sweet Grass.....	985,000	.....	142,000	90,000	28,000	10½%	2,023,500	14½%	.....	11	1,052
Teton.....	244,441	5,079	105,533	58,166	21,307	9 5/8	1,657,550	15 1/5	566,374	11 1/5	1,400
Valley.....	110,629	500	54,000	21,500	10,400	10½%	866,000	19 1/4	375,000	12½%	3,900
Yellowstone.....	249,585	35,000	66,000	55,000	39,981	10	1,990,000	14 1/2	720,000	11	.....
Totals.....	3,703,841	91,306	1,577,379	750,865	373,391	9.6	27,894,188	15 1/6	14,000,000	10 3/5	32,915

(1) Held by butchers.

(2) The few clips sold were contracted for in winter previous at 20c and over; some at 22c.

(3) Lbs. sheared per head, 7.3.

* Rams.

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing Health Conditions and Items of General Interest About Montana Sheep.

Compiled from reports of Sheep Commissioners for 1900.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED.

- 1.—Give general health and condition of flocks in your county.
- 2.—Give the general details of any scab or other infectious disease existing during the period from March 1st, 1900 to date—November 30, 1900.
- 3.—Remarks and general information relative to the industry.

ANSWERS RECEIVED.

BEAVERHEAD COUNTY—One band on Horse Prairie had scab but have been dipped and are now in quarantine.

The industry owing to combinations is not as it should be. We should have buyers ready to buy our wool as soon as shorn, at remunerative prices.

BROADWATER COUNTY—No disease in the county of any kind. Very few clips were sold. Sheep are in fine condition; grazing short but good hay crop. Ranges are getting crowded and more hay is required.

CARBON COUNTY—Not any disease whatever. The industry is all right now and we hope it may continue so.

CASCADE COUNTY—All owners report sheep in best of health.

CHOTEAU COUNTY—Very good. Scab still exists in several herds in one locality but the inspector is watching it very carefully and believes it fully under control.

CUSTER COUNTY—Good.

DAWSON COUNTY—Good. No scab in this county.

Owing to an extremely dry summer and range fires our sheep owners were crowded for summer range, but late rains improved the ranges to such an extent that at this time sheep are in fine shape.

DEER LODGE COUNTY—Very good. One case of scab reported by inspector, but were dipped in lime and sulphur two times and I suppose are now cured. Otherwise the health is good. Sheep generally

in good condition considering the short range and limited pasture caused by so much railroad and state lands being fenced the last year.

FERGUS COUNTY—"The Banner Sheep County of the United States."

The general health and condition of sheep was never better in this County. We have never gone into winter quarters under more favorable conditions. Owing to the unusually mild preceding winter large quantities of hay were carried over insuring a plentiful supply with what was cut this season, to insure light loss this winter. Range conditions are satisfactory.

I am pleased to report that no scab or other infectious diseases exist in the county, and we have been entirely free from such during the past four years, and this taken into consideration when Fergus County contains more sheep than any other county in the United States, is gratifying to those most interested.

Comparing the above with my previous reports (which were all made under the same rule of computation I find there were less sheep destroyed by coyotes, wolves, and other wild animals, than during the preceding year, due entirely to the efficacy of the Bounty Law as a means of destroying coyotes which are in fact the only menace to the industry as far as wild animals are concerned.

I find upon careful examination of the individual sheep owners reports, that losses caused from various poisonous weeds among sheep are on the increase, and while I am not in a position to state as to what particular poisonous weeds cause such deaths, nor the antidotes therefor, still in some instances the loss was alarming, and should arouse the deepest interest of the Board to investigate under competent experts, and ascertain the true cause and antidotes. One instance that has come under my observation, was the loss of 325 bucks, a fine imported lot worth \$20.00 per head, from what was termed Lupine poisoning. The board should take prompt measures, in addition to what has been done in securing Dr. Wilcox of the Department of Agriculture, and have this gentleman submit a report upon his examinations made last summer.

A perusal of this report will show that the wool-growers consigned more wool to commission houses and for storage under their own order, than ever before in the history of the industry in this county. This was entirely due to the unsatisfactory prices offered by buyers last wool season.

It will be noted also that the report indicates one of the largest lamb crops ever raised in the county, due to the favorable weather conditions last spring, while the average wool per head sheared is far greater than ever before. While this was largely due to the preceding mild winter, still I know that in part it is due to judicious breeding, and the general average has increased fully one pound per head during the past four years under normal conditions.

FLATHEAD COUNTY—No Commissioner and only a few sheep for slaughter.

GALLATIN COUNTY—Good.

GRANITE COUNTY—Health good. Condition fair. There are only three other flocks in this county at present. They are grazing here but are owned in Deer Lodge County.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—No disease whatever. Thirty head died from sickness lasting about a week. Industry is good when wool is worth from 14 to 16 cents.

LEWIS & CLARKE COUNTY—Good. No disease of any kind except one owner who reported a number of sheep locoed from eating loco weed.

MADISON COUNTY—Good health and in fair condition. No disease known in the bands in this county.

MEAGHER COUNTY—All sheep coming in and being shipped out of the county have been carefully inspected. Fifty thousand sheep have been so examined. There have been two cases of scab; one was completely cured after dipping in lime and sulphur, while traces still exist in the other case.

MISSOULA COUNTY—No report.

PARK COUNTY—There has been no scab in this county and only two bands of sheep inspected, which were found to be free from scab.

The range in Park County is fully stocked at present. The sheep are in good condition to winter and every sheep owner is well supplied with hay.

RAVALLI COUNTY—Good. Industry in thriving condition.

SILVER BOW COUNTY—Good.

SWEET GRASS—Good. Several sheep-men reported some blue bag, and some loco. No scab. Industry is in good condition.

TETON COUNTY—Good so far as known.

VALLEY COUNTY—Scab developed in a band of bucks imported from the east. They were accompanied by a health certificate but the disease showed itself in twelve cases. They have been dipped three times and ordered dipped twice more before permission to use them will be allowed. Of the sheep in which scab was detected in January, 1900, all are now clean except the bands of one owner and in his case the most careful preparations for second dipping have been made and a feeding area for their use has been carefully quarantined. These sheep have already been dipped once.

The remainder of the sheep in the county are reported in excellent condition and go into winter well prepared.

YELLOWSTONE COUNTY—Industry is in good condition at present and we hope for a continuance of it.

There was one light case of pin-head scab, and one owner reported a small loss from spoiled milk or black bag.

SHEEP QUARANTINE PROCLAMATION—1901.

State of Montana, Executive Office,
Helena, January 19th, 1901.

Whereas, Under the provisions of an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, entitled: "An Act to provide for the appointment of State Veterinary Surgeon, and to suppress and prevent dissemination of infectious diseases among domestic animals," it is made the duty, whenever I shall have good reason to believe that any disease covered by this Act has become epizootic in certain localities in other States or Territories, or that conditions exist that render Rams, Ewes, Lambs, Wethers or Stock Sheep liable to convey disease, that I shall thereupon, by proclamation, schedule such localities and prohibit from them importation of Rams, Ewes, Lambs, Wethers, or Stock Sheep into this State, except under such restrictions as I, after consultation with the Veterinary Surgeon, may deem proper; and

Whereas, I have reason to believe that conditions exist which render the class of sheep herein designated Rams, Ewes, Lambs, Wethers or Stock Sheep when brought into this State, liable to convey the disease known as "Scab" and other contagious or infectious diseases, it is hereby ordered that all Rams, Ewes, Lambs, Wethers or Stock Sheep imported into the State of Montana from any other State or Territory

of the United States, or Foreign Countries whatsoever, must when shipped be loaded at point of starting, into properly disinfected car or cars, and shipped in such properly disinfected car or cars into this State, where, upon arrival at the state line of Montana, or the closest available point thereto where the sheep are to be unloaded to be driven to destination in the State, and before being turned upon the public domain or upon private premises, and all Rams, Ewes, Lambs, Wethers or Stock Sheep driven into or through any portion of the State from any adjoining state or country avoiding all quarantine yards and areas, shall be held at such point or points as may be hereafter designated and there dipped under the supervision of the State Veterinarian through the Deputy Sheep Inspector of the county into which the sheep are to remain, and said sheep shall be dipped in some recognized and reliable dip known to be efficient in the cure of scab, twice, the second dip to occur within ten days or between ten and twelve days after the first dipping. After sufficient time has elapsed from the last dipping, if in the opinion of the Deputy Sheep Inspector herein designated, or the State Veterinarian, said sheep are found free from disease, they may under proper restrictions be then conveyed to the range on which they are to be kept, providing that these regulations shall not in any way interfere with the ninety days' quarantine prescribed by law, if in the judgment of the Deputy Sheep Inspector or the State Veterinarian it is necessary to detain such sheep after they have been dipped. The above shall apply only to all sheep intended for detention or ownership within the State of Montana to be fed and grazed upon the public domain and private property.

And I hereby warn and direct all persons, corporations and companies importing the classes of sheep herein designated to give due and full notice to the State Veterinary Surgeon, and to the County Deputy Sheep Inspector, of their arrival within the State of Montana.

J. K. TOOLE,
Governor.

GEO. M. HAYS,
Secretary of State.

NEW BOUNTY LAW.

Approved and in effect March 2, 1901.

Bill for An Act to Amend Section 3070 and Section 3076 Article 8, Chapter 5, Title 7, Part 3, of the Political Code as Amended by the Act Approved February 27th 1899 Relating to the Payment of Bounty on Wild Animals.

Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana:

Section 1. That section 3070 of Article 8, Chapter 5, Title 7, Part 3, of the Political Code as amended by the Act approved February 27th, 1899, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 3070. There shall be paid out of the fund in this act hereafter created for the killing of the following named animals hereafter killed in the State of Montana the following bounties.

For each grown wolf five dollars. For each grown coyote five dollars. For each wolf or coyote pup five dollars. For each mountain lion seven dollars.

Section 2. That section 3076, Article 8, Chapter 5, Title 7, Part 3 of the Political Code be amended to read as follows:

Section 3076. It shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners of each county in this State at the time of making the levy of the annual tax to levy a special tax of three mills on the dollar upon the assessed valuation of all cattle, horses, mules, asses, and sheep in their respective counties which tax shall be collected as other taxes upon like property and when so collected shall be paid into the State bounty fund aforesaid, which fund shall be preserved inviolate for the payment of bounties herein above provided for and any county commissioner who shall refuse or interfere to prevent the levy of the tax aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three months or by both such fine or imprisonment.

Section 3. All Acts or parts of Acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 4. This Act shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage and approval.

RAILROAD FEEDING POINTS AND GRAZING AREAS FOR SHEEP BEING TRANSPORTED THROUGH THE STATE.

ON NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

"The Northern Pacific Railway Company is authorized to transport sheep through the states of Montana and North Dakota, when accompanied by certificates of good health, as described herein, with permission to allow grazing outside the stockyards at the following points and within the limits specified."

PLAINS—Three miles north and south of the right of way, five miles east and west of the unloading pens and in line with the right of way.

SELISH—Three miles north and south of the right of way, five miles east and west of the unloading pens and in line with the right of way.

DRUMMOND—Three miles north and south of the right of way, five miles east and west of the unloading pens and in line with the right of way.

ELLISTON—From Elliston east along the Northern Pacific Railroad to the Lewis and Clarke County boundary line, and ten miles north of the railroad between these two points.

LIVINGSTON—Three miles north and south of the right of way.

FORSYTH—Four miles north and south of the right of way, and four miles east and west of the unloading pens in line with the right of way.

GLENDIVE—Two miles north and south of the right of way and five miles east from the unloading pens in line with the right of way.

The grazing points in North Dakota are Belfield, Sims, Sterling, Medina, Mandan and Jamestown.

ON GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

BALTIC—Beginning five miles north of Cut Bank on the east line of the Blackfoot Reservation, thence east fifteen miles, thence south ten miles, thence west fifteen miles, thence north five miles to the point of beginning, with Baltic practically in the center.

NASHUA—Beginning at Nashua running north ten miles up Porcupine Creek, thence west ten miles, thence south ten miles, thence east to the point of beginning.

The Great Northern has yards at the following places where sheep are unloaded for feeding in the yards but with no grazing privileges outside: Butte, Boulder, Helena, Craig, Cascade, Great Falls, Fort Benton, Big Sandy, Havre, Chinook, Malta, Saco, Hinsdale, Oswego and Culbertson.

DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF SHEEP DIPS.

PREPARED BY DR. M. E. KNOWLES, STATE VETERINARIAN

LIME-SULPHUR DIP.

Take eight pounds of unslacked lime, place in a receptacle and add sufficient hot water to slack the lime and form a paste. Sift into this lime twenty-four pounds of Flowers of Sulphur and stir thoroughly. After the lime and sulphur are thoroughly mixed, place the mixture in a boiler with twenty-four to thirty gallons of boiling water, and boil the mixture for two to three hours; never less than two hours, always remembering that the longer the mixture is boiled the more sulphur will dissolve, making the ooze less caustic. A little water can be added from time to time if required. Now pour the mixture into a tub, barrel or other receptacle, placed near the dipping vat and provided with a bung-hole four or five inches from the bottom, and allow plenty of time to settle. When fully settled, draw off the clear liquid into the dipping vat and add sufficient warm water to make 100 gallons of dip.

The dip should always be kept at a temperature of 115 degrees to 120 degrees, never be allowed to get below 110 degrees or above 122 degrees Fahrenheit.

NICOTINE-SULPHUR DIP.

As the preparation of Nicotine Dip from leaf tobacco, in this country is too expensive, it will be assumed that some of the prepared tobacco dips will be purchased. This dip should contain five one-hundredths of one per cent of nicotine to the 100 gallons of dip, in addition to which sixteen pounds to the 100 gallons should be used. The Flowers of Sulphur should be mixed into paste with water in a pail or barrel, then be added to the tobacco dip and thoroughly stirred.

This dip as stated for the above, should be kept constantly at a temperature of from 115 degrees to 120 degrees, and never allowed to drop below 110 degrees. In dipping sheep for scab a watch should always be used in timing them, and never allow one to leave the vat under two and one-half minutes, and three minutes before shearing. In dipping for ticks, they should be detained at least one minute in the vat.

STATE BOARD OF SHEEP COMMISSIONERS. 1901-1903.

County	Commissioner	Postoffice Address
Beaverhead.....	James P. Murray.....	Dillon.....
Broadwater.....	R. H. Clendenin.....	Glenwood.....
Carbon.....	David Smethurst.....	Red Lodge.....
Cascade.....	Frank Reid.....	Cascade.....
Choteau.....	C. B. Toole.....	Gold Butte.....
Custer.....	Frank D. O'Neill.....	Miles City.....
Dawson.....	William Lindsay.....	Glendive.....
Deer Lodge.....		
Fergus.....	David Hilger.....	Lewistown.....
Flathead.....		
Gallatin.....	John F. Work.....	Bozeman.....
Granite.....		
Jefferson.....		
Lewis and Clarke.....	T. C. Power.....	Helena.....
Madison.....	S. R. Buford.....	Virginia City.....
Meagher.....	D. E. Folsom.....	White Sulphur Springs.....
Missoula.....	D. R. Maclay.....	Lo Lo.....
Park.....	S. O'N. C. Brady.....	Myersburg.....
Powell.....	William Williams.....	Deer Lodge.....
Ravalli.....	J. L. Humble.....	Corvallis.....
Rosebud.....	David McGillyvray.....	Sabra P. O.....
Silver Bow.....	T. Clowes Miles.....	Silver Bow.....
Sweet Grass.....	James Vestal.....	Big Timber.....
Teton.....	W. K. Flowerree.....	Lowry.....
Valley.....	L. H. Mills.....	Saco.....
Yellowstone.....	P. B. Moss.....	Billings.....

DEPUTY SHEEP INSPECTORS.

County	Inspector	Address
Broadwater.....	C. W. Cook.....	Unity.....
Carbon.....	Frank L. Clark.....	Red Lodge.....
Cascade.....	C. H. Campbell.....	Great Falls.....
Choteau.....	J. F. Freeman.....	Chinook.....
Custer.....	Dan H. Bowman.....	Knowlton.....
Dawson.....	Joel Gleason.....	Glendive.....
Fergus.....	David Hilger.....	Lewistown.....
Gallatin.....	John F. Work.....	Bozeman.....
Granite.....	Alex. Wight.....	Stone.....
Madison.....	L. S. Briggs.....	Ennis.....
Meagher.....	C. W. Cook.....	Unity.....
Missoula.....	Dr. G. T. McCullough.....	Missoula.....
Park.....	J. W. Van Doren.....	Livingston.....
Powell.....		Corvallis.....
Ravalli.....	Thomas A. Chaffin.....	
Silver Bow.....	Dr. J. D. McGregor.....	Butte, 106 S. Main St.....
Sweet Grass.....	Albert Harrison.....	Big Timber.....
Teton.....	E. Rose.....	Cut Bank.....
Valley.....	D. A. Smith.....	Hinsdale.....
Yellowstone.....	A. C. Logan.....	Billings.....

ASSISTANT DEPUTY INSPECTOR.

County	Inspector	Address
Carbon.....	W. R. Bainbridge.....	Bean.....

No Inspectors have been appointed for Flathead, Jefferson and Lewis and Clarke Counties. Vacancies exist at present in Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Powell and Rosebud Counties.

